

AGAYEVA, F.M.; KULIYEV, K.G.

Studying the operation of diesel engines on heavy fuel. Izv.
AN Azerb.SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.i tekhn.nauk no.4:83-88 '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Diesel engines)

KULIYEV, K.G.; AGAYEVA, F.M.; MAMEDOV, F.H.

Studying the operation of a four-cycle turbulence-chamber
diesel engine operating on natural gas. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR.
Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekhn. nauk no.5:117-126 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

(Diesel engines)

KULIYEV, K.G.; MAGERAMOV, Ye.M.

Theoretical investigation of the effect of water and steam on
parameters of the thermal processes of diesel motors. Izv. AN
Azerb. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat. i tekhn. nauk no.4:103-112 '60.

(Diesel engines)

(MIRA 14:3)

KULIYEV, K.G.; MAGERAMOV, Ye.M.

Using gas in internal combustion engines. Azerb.neft.khoz. 39
no.9:44-46 S'60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Gas and oil engines)

KULIYEV, K.I.

Flooding of a producing layer by bottom and top waters penetrating through permeable interlayers. Trudy AzNII DN no.9:276-280 '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Oil field flooding)

KULIYEV, K.I.

Effect of changes in the permeability on the flow from one layer
into another in steady flow. Trudy AzNII DN no.10:399-405 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Rocks---Permeability)

(Fluid dynamics)

TSEPELEV, N.S.; IBRAGIMOV, N.S.; KULIYEV, K.

Presence of gallium in the rocks of Kugitang. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.
fiz.-tekhn., khim.i geol.nauk no.3:106-110 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmen'skoy SSR.
(Kugitangtau Range—Gallium)

KULIYEV, K.

Mineralogical composition of rocks from the terrigenous stratum
of Jurassic deposits of Kugitang. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser.
fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol. nauk no.6:95-103 '61.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Kugitang Region--Minerals)

KULIYEV, K.

First Conference of Young Geologists from Central Asia and
Kazakhstan. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol.
nauk no.6:121 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Soviet Central Asia--Geology--Congresses)

KULIYEV, K.I.

Effect of a change in the permeability of a layer and interlayer
on fluid flow. Azerb.neft.khoz. 40 no.8:26-29 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Hydrodynamics) (Rocks--Permeability)

KULIYEV, K.

Mineralogy of clay rocks in Jurassic deposits of the Kugitang. Izv.
AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.2:86-90 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Kugitang-Tau-Clay)

GUSEYNOV, G.F.; KULIYEV, K.I.

Effect of variations in permeability on the flow from one horizon to another in the case of nonsteady percolation. Uch zap. AGU. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk no.2:51-63 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

GOSUDOV, G.P.; KULIYEV, E.T.

Effect of change in the layer thickness and shape of permeable
interlayer on the fluid flow from one layer into another. Dokl.
AN Azerb. SSR 21 no.3:39-43 1986.

(MIRA 18.7

KULIYEV, Kh.I. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Hygienic characteristics of the ^{new}~~modern~~
construction of schools in Ashkhabad." Ashkhabad, 1957. 16 pp (Turkmen Med
Inst im I. V. Stalin), 200 copies (KL, 4-58, 86)

BAGIROV, B.G.; KULIYEV, Kh.I.; CHEBANOV, Yu.D.

Some problems of dwelling construction in a hot climate. Zdrav. Turk.
6 no.1:35-39 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - prof. Yu.A.Dobrovol'skiy)
Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i Ashkhabad'skogo
instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (dir. - dotsent Ye.S.Popova).
(TURKMENISTAN--DWELLINGS)

KULIYEV Kh. K.
KULIEV, Kh. K.

27310 NURIEV, M. M. , KULIEV, Kh. K. - Voprosu Remonta Traktornykh Tsilindrov. Izvestiya Azerbaydzh. S-Kh. In-ta Im. Beriya, 1949, No 1, S. 45-46. --Na Azerbaydzh. Yaz-- Resyume Na Rus, Yaz.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

KULIYEV, Kh. K.

27307 KULIYEV, Kh. K. - Issledovanie Vliyaniya Momenta Zazhiganiya Na Pokazateli Raboty Traktornogo Dvizatelya, Ustroystvannogo Vserezhimnym Regulyatorom. Izvestiya Azerbaydzh. S-Kh. In-ta Im. Beriya, 1949, No 1, S. 97-110.--Rezyume Na Azerbaydzh. Yaz.--Bibliogr: 8 NAZV.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

COUNTRY : USSR
 ORIGIN : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables.
 Cucurbits
 JOURN : Tr. Azerbaydzhan, 5, 1958, No. 20344
 AUTHOR : Kuliyev, K. M.
 INST. : --
 TITLE : The Effect of Sowing Time and Fertilizers on
 the Pumpkin Yield.
 ORIG. PUB.: Sovs. s. kh. Azerbaydzhan, 1958, No. 6, 24-25
 ABSTRACT : Experiments with Azerbaydzhan variety pump-
 kins were made on light chestnut soil in 1956-
 1957. Under the basic plowing 10-20 t/ha of
 manure and 2 centners per ha of granulated
 P₂ were placed. All this was performed on
 5, 15 and 28 April. sowing The highest
 yield was produced (786 centners per hectare)
 when planting on 15 April. The fertilizer
 N90 P90 boosted the crop yield by 48.7%,
 N90 P90 K60 by 50.0%. The effectiveness of :

CARD: 1/2

1
CULTIVATED PLANTS :
ABST. JOUR.: Sov. Zool.-Biologiya, No. 5, 1959, No. 20344

Author :
Inst. :
Title :

ORIG. PUB.:

ABSTRACT : potassium fertilizers was insignificant.
It is recommended that harvesting be per-
formed from 25 June every 7 days. --I.N.
Zaikina

CARD : 2/2

KULIYEV, K. M., Candidate Agric Sci (diss) -- "The development of basic agricultural procedures for growing high-yield fodder squash under the irrigated conditions of the western lowland zone of Azerbaydshan". Kirovabad, 1959. 15 pp (Min Agric Azerb SSR, Azerb Agric Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 145)

AGABAYEV, Ch.; KULIYEV, Kh.M.; KUTASOV, V.A.

Determining the activation energy of semiconductors in the mixed
conductivity band. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i
geol. nauk no.3:3-7 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M
 APS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No.104745
 AUTHOR : Kuliyeu, K. N.
 INST. : Azerbaydzhan Agricultural Institute
 TITLE : Development of the Basic Agricultural Techniques for Raising High Yields of Squash Under the Conditions of Irrigation in the Lowland Western Zone of Azerbaydzh. *)
 ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Azerb. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 4, 105-111
 ABSTRACT : Studies were conducted in the experimental field of uchkhov (training farm) of Azerbaydzhan Agricultural Institute, and at the kolhoz of Safaraliyevskiy rayon with the bed areas of 1.5 x 0.5 meters; 1.5 x 1.0m; 1.0 x 1.5m; 1.0 x 0.5 m; 1.0 x 1.0 m with the background of manure applied at the rate of 20 tons/ha. NPA was applied in various amounts. Experiments showed that under the conditions of Kirova-zaskaya soil-climatic zone, fodder squash of the variety Azerbaydzh, produces the highest yield of green fruits with N90P90K60. The best bed area proved *) (Preliminary Report).

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY	:	
CATEGORY	:	M
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. 104745
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	:	to be 1.0 x 1.0 m with two plants to a nest. Squash proved to be a good companion crop for corn plantings. In the experiments at the Department of Plant Growing, a yield of 80 centners/ha of ears of corn (inter-cropped with squash) and 280 centners/ha of the green fruits of squash were obtained. -- M. N. Myazarikova.

Card: 2/2

ALIMATENDOV, L.S.; KULIYEV, L.P.

Pressure distribution along the wave profile as it reacts with pile structures. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.2:103-108 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova i Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy dlya dobychi s morskogo dna.

KULIYEV, M., polkovnik; GADZHIBEKLINSKIY, K., mayor

Closed radio circuit for field training. Voen. vest. 41 no.7:
99-102 J1 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Radiotelegraph)

KULIYEV, M.A., aspirant

Diseases of the pancreas in infectious hepatitis. Azerb. med. z
zhur. no. 7:36-41 JI '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. Sh.S Khalfen)
Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
(direktor - prof. A.M. Aliyev.)
(PANCREAS—DISEASES) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

MAMEDOV, Server Feyzulla; MAMEDALIYEV, Mamedali Rustam; KULIYEV,
Mamedali Alias/Airaf; MAMEDOV, Teymur Server

[Grain and corn harvesting machines; textbook for rural
vocational schools] Takhyliyan ve gargydalyiyan mashynlar;
kend tekhniki-peshe tehsili mektebleri uchun ders vesaiti.
Baky, Azertedvisneshr, 1964. 199 p. [In Azerbaijani]
(MIRA 17:5)

KULIYEV, M. B.

"Effect of Perennial Grasses on the Dynamics of Salts and Texture of Salt Soils Under Conditions in the Western Part of the Shirvan Steppe." Cand Agr Sci, Azerbaydzhan Agricultural Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Kirovabad, 1954. (XL, No 11, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

KULIYEV, M.D.; GINZBURG, M.B.

Protection of petroleum workers. Neftianik 2 no.6:27-28 Je '57.

(MIRA 10:10)

1. Predsedatel' zavkoma Bakinskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda im. Stalina (for Kuliyeu). 2. Starshiy inzhener po tekhnike bezopasnosti Bakinskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda im. Stalina (for Ginzburg).

(Industrial safety) (Petroleum industry--Hygienic aspects)

ISAYEVA, E.V.; KULIYEV, M.G.

Fleas (Suctoria) of Azerbaijan. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 19 no.6:
79-81 #63 (MIRA 1787)

1. Azerbaydzhanskaya protivochumnaya stantsiya. Predstavlena akade-
mikom AN AzSSR A.N. Derzhavinyu.

GIRBASOVA, Ye.I., red.; LADZHEVSKIY, L.G., red.; KULIYEV, M.K., red.;
MIGAY, L.S., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Technical instruction charts of the complete cycle of the
underground repair of wells] Instruktivno-tekhnologicheskie
karty polnogo tsikla podzemnogo remonta skvazhin. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960.
223 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. Tsentral'-
noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu.
(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

Kuliyev, M. M. --"Materials on the Treatment of Typhoid Fever with Syntomycin."
Azerbaijan State Medical Inst, Baku, 1955 (Dissertation for Degree of Doctor
of Medical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 87-104

KHALFEN, Sh.S., prof.; KULIYEV, M.M., kand.med.nauk (Baku)

Effective method for treating typhoid fever with synthomycin.

Vrchn.delo supplement '57:71-72

(MIRA 11:3)

1. Klinika infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. Sh.S.Kalfen)
Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i
klinicheskaya bol'nitsa im. Dzhaparidze.
(CHLOROMYCETIN) (TYPHOID FEVER)

KULIYEV, M.M., kand.med.nauk

Complications in typhoid fever treated with synthomycin. Sov.med.
22 no.3:115-116 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. Sh.S.Khalfen)
Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir.
M.I.Aliyev)

(TYPHOID FEVER, ther.
chloramphenicol, post-ther. seq. (Rus))
(CHLORAMPHENICOL, ther. use
typhoid fever, post-ther. seq. (Rus))

KULIYEV, M.M.

Conference on Botkin's disease. Azerb. med. zhur. no.2:100 F '59.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (MIRA 12:3)

KULIYEV, M.M. kand.med.nauk; AMIRDZHANOV, K.A.

Color sedimentation test in diphtheria. Azerb.med.zhur. no.4:
71-74 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy
M.M.Kuliyev) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta im. N.Narimanova.
(DIPHTHERIA) (URINE--ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

KHALFEN, Sh.S., prof.; KULIYEV, M.M., dotsent

Contemporary clinical aspects and treatment of typhoid fever.
Azerb. med. zhur. no.10:67-72 O '62.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. Sh. S. Khalfen)
Azerbaydzanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey (rektor - prof. A.M. Aliyev [deceased]).

KULIYEV, M. Sh.

Kuliyev, M. Sh. "Vitamin C in children's scarlet fever,"
Trudy Azerbaydzh. nauch.-issled. in-ta okhrany materinstva
i mladenchestva i pediater. kafedr Azerbaydzh. med. in-ta,
Baku, 1949, p. 210-17, (Resume in Azerbaijani).

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

KULIYEV, N. B.

AID P - 2701

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 19/21

Author : Kuliyev, N.^B Senior foreman of underground repair
work

Title : Experience in applying new technological methods in
underground oil well repairing

Periodical : Neft. khoz., 33, 5, 91-93, My 1955

Abstract : Using new, more mechanized equipment, an oil well
repair crew reports better and more efficient per-
formance.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KADIMOVA, K.S.; KULIYEV, N.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Small-size four-section gas anchor. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.3:
14-15 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Oil well pumps)

14(5)

SOV/92-58-12-20/24

AUTHOR: Kuliyev, N.B., Senior Foreman

TITLE: Proposal of an Oilmen Conference (Po predlozheniyu proizvodstvennogo soveshchaniya)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 12, pp 25-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The overhaul of subterranean equipment still remains the most complicated operation of an oilfield. In the Azerbaydzhan oilfields alone 180,000 overhauling and repair operations are carried out every year. Even though recently introduced modern tools, equipment and instruments facilitate this job, still a considerable number of overhauling operations are not completed in time due to breakdowns, failures, unsatisfactory performance of assignments, etc. The fact that the repair crew works under the senior engineer and foreman of the oilfield, while the tractor operator team works under the supervision of the tractor pool management, is a serious organizational drawback. Therefore, the problem of improving the setup of overhauling and repair work has been discussed by the Kirovneft' oilmen who decided to eliminate a number of shortcomings. They made a proposal to the Ministry of Petroleum Industry of the Azerbaydzhan SSR to merge the two above noted groups and to create a special team which would work as a contractor's unit for the oilfield organization in the same way as is done for a customer. This proposal has been accepted and produced excellent results. The number of oilwell overhauling

Card 1/2

Proposal of an Oilmen Conference

SOV/92-58-12-20/24

and repair operations completed in time increased by 80 percent, and the frequency of this type of operation dropped to 1.58 percent. The fulfillment of planned assignments by repair crews reached 126 percent. All this was due to a proper study of the conditions, under which the necessary overhauling had to be carried out and to a better organization of work. As a result, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry of the Azerbaydzhan SSR has decided to invite other petroleum production administrations to change their organizational setup and to adopt the pattern followed by the Kirovneft'.

ASSOCIATION: NPU Kirovneft' (The Kirovneft' Petroleum Production Administration)

Card 2/2

SHAKHSUVARLI, M.A.; KULIYEV, N.Dsh.

Treatment of neoatoriasis with naphthamone (alcopar).
Azerb. med. zhur. 42 no.8:40-43 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KULIYEV, O. (Baku)

School for active members of the Communist Youth League.

Grazhd.av. 18 no.9:20 S '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

(Baku--Communist Youth League)

KULIYEV, O., red.; SOSONKIN, I.L., kand. fil. nauk, red.; KUZ'MENKO, A.I., red. izd-va; IVQNT'YEVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Some problems in the history of the national economy of Turkmenistan] Nekotorye voprosy istorii narodnogo kho-
ziaistva Turkmenistana. Ashkhabad, Izd-vo AN Turkmenskoi
SSR, 1963. 134 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSSR. Ashkhabad. Institut isto-
rii, arkhologii i etnografii. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN
Turkmenskoy SSR (for Kuliyeu).

(Turkmenistan—Economic conditions)

KULIYEV, Ovlva Kuliyeovich.

Academic degree of Doctor of Historical Sciences, based on his defense, 5 February 1951, in the Council of the Inst of History Acad Sci USSR, of his dissertation entitled: "the Preparation and Victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Former Zakaspiskaya Oblast".

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no 7, 26 Mar 55, Byulleten'
MVO SSSR, Nol 14, July Moscow pp 4-22, Uncl.
JPRS/NY-429

AMINOVA, R.Kh., kand. ist. nauk; TETENEVA, L.G., kand. ist. nauk;
ALIMOV, I.A.; DMITRIYEV, G.L.; DZHAMALOV, O.B., doktor
ekon. nauk, redaktor ; DZHURAYEVA, T., kand. ist. nauk,
red.; ATFENYUK, S.Ya., red.; DANILOV, V.P., glav. red.;
BELOV, G.A., red.; GRIGOR'YAN, L.L., red.; IBRAGIMOV, Z.I.,
red.; IVNITSKIY, N.A., red.; IL'YASOV, S.I., red.; KAKABAYEV,
S.D., red.; KAMENSKAYA, N.V., red.; KRAYEV, M.A., red.;
KULIYEV, O.K., red.; MAKHARADZE, N.B., red.; OBICHKIN, G.D.,
red.; PLESHANOV, S.T., red.; RADZHABOV, Z.I., red.; SELEZNEV,
M.S., red.; TURSUNBAYEV, A.B., red.; FEDOROV, A.G., red.;
SHEPELEVA, T.V., red.; FATLAKH, B., red.; MASHARIPOVA, D.,
red.; BULATOVA, R., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.;
KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Socialist reorganization of agriculture in Uzbekistan]
Sotsialisticheskoe pereustroistvo sel'skogo khoziaistva v Uz-
bekistane, 1917-1926 gg. Pod red. O.B.Dzhamalova. Tashkent,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk UzSSR. Vol.1. 1962. 792 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut istorii i
arkheologii.

(Uzbekistan--Agriculture)

MAMEDNIYAZOV, O.N.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.V.; KULIYEV, P.

Chemical composition of mulberry leaves. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. no.1:
124-126 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Prezidium AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Mulberry)

KULIYEV, R.A., inzhener.

Using M.B.Ravich's method for obtaining a heat balance in a boiler
when burning a mixture of fuel oil and natural gas. Elek.sta. 28
no.9:94-95 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Boilers)

KULIYEV, R.P.; KALMYKOV, P.I.

Automatic oil-recovery measuring device. Azerb. neft. khoz.
42 no.1:41-43 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Remote control) (Liquid level indicators)

KULIYEV, R. Sh.

KULIYEV, A.M.; KULIYEV, R.Sh.; DREYZIN, M.M.; ANTONOVA, K.I.

Improvement of industrial naphthenic acids. Azerb.neft.khoz.36 no.2:31-
34 F '57. (MIRA 10:4)

(Naphthenic acid)

KULIYEV, F. Sh., ALIYEV, M. I., KULIYEV, A. M.

"Effect of the Hydrocarbon Composition on the Physicochemical Properties and Performance of Lubricating Oils" p. 119

Composition and Properties of the High Molecular Weight Fraction of Petroleum; Collection of Papers, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 370pp. (Inta nefti)
2nd Collection of papers publ. by AU Conference, Jan 56, Moscow.

A study was made of the narrow oil fractions and commercial oils obtained from various Baku crudes. It was shown that the physicochemical properties and the performance properties of oils are modified by the hydrocarbons composition and structure. The naphthene-paraffin hydrocarbons obtained from various crudes are similar in quality and have very good temperature-viscosity properties but show low oxidation stability. Aromatic hydrocarbons differ in their properties and have a greater effect on the quality of lubricating oils than naphthene-paraffin hydrocarbons. Aromatics and tars inhibit the action of depressants and additives. The article contains 16 tables there are no references.

KuLiyeV, R.Sh.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 307/2925

11(4)

Baku. Azerbaydzhanskly naftro-izoleldovatel'skiy institut nefti-
perarabityvayushchey profyablennoati ismni V. V. Murysheva.
Sbornik trudov, vyp. 2. (Collection of Works No. 2) Baku,
Isneftisizdat, 1958. 373 p. Errata slip inserted. 500
copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Azerbaydzhan. Ministerstvo neftyanoy
promyshlennosti.

Ed. of Publishing House: T.B. Alt'man; Editorial Board: V.S. Aliyev,
Candidate of Chemical Sciences, V.S. Outryza, Doctor of Chemical
Sciences, A.M. Kuliyev, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, M. Muradov,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, V.Ya. Masuranyan, Doctor of
Chemical Sciences, P.G. Saleyanova, Candidate of Technical
Sciences, A.M. Lezhina, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, M.B. Al'
tman, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, T.G. Grigorieva, Candidate
of Technical Sciences, M.M. Melik-Zade, Candidate of Chemical
Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemical
engineers, technicians and workers concerned with advanced
methods of petroleum conversion.

COVERAGE: The collection presents an analysis of different
types of crudes extracted in Azerbaydzhan and of the products
obtained from these crudes through petroleum conversion
processes. The dewaxing, desalting and demulsifying of crudes
is described and the suitability of these crudes for the
recovery of diesel fuels is discussed. Results of catalytic
cracking performed over a fluidized bed synthesized by two-
stage catalytic cracking are analyzed. Attrition and deactiva-
tion of catalysts as well as catalyst circulation in a hyper-
flow system are studied. Various lube oil additives and
the production of different types of oils and of carbon black
are outlined. References accompany individual articles.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| Maslov, A.B., V.A. Gukhva, and D.I. Kulichuk. Chemical Compo-
sition of Gasoline Produced by Two-stage Catalytic Cracking | 70 |
| Aliyev, V.S., B.P. Alt'man, and P.P. Kaimova. Role of Heat
Carried in Thermal Contact Decomposition of Heavy Petroleum
Residues | 77 |
| Kuliyev, A.M., E.I. Polunov, A.A. Kuzmina, V.S. Prolova, and
A.B. Melnikova. Study of the Activation of a Powdered Silica
Alumina Catalyst During the Cracking of Distillates From Non-
sulfurous Crude Oil | 86 |
| Adumov, O.G., R.Sh. Kuliyev, K.I. Antonov, T.S. Stepanov,
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KULIYEV, Ali Musa ogly, prof.; KULIYEV, Rasul Shirin ogly; ALIYEV, Mamed Ibragim ogly; GUTYRYA, V.S., prof.; doktor khim.nauk, red.; SHTEYNGEL', A.S., red.izd-va

[Production technology and investigation of lubricating oils from Baku petroleum] Tekhnologiya polucheniia i issledovanie masel iz Bakinskikh neftei. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo نفت. i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1958. 644 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Baku--Petroleum) (Lubrication and lubricants)

SOV/81-59-10-36435

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 443 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ashumov, G.G., Kuliyeu, R.Sh., Antonova, K.I., Stepanyan, T.S., Kitushina, Ye.N., Veliyev, Sh.V.

TITLE: An Investigation of Kalino Petroleum of the Upper Formation With the Aim of Obtaining Aircraft Oil //

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-t neftepererabat. prom-sti, 1958, Nr 2, pp 99-105
(Azerbaijdzhanian summary)

ABSTRACT: The results of experiments are cited on the elucidation of the possibility of using masut from Kalino petroleum of the upper formation with the aim of finding additional resources for the production of aircraft oil. The investigation was carried out with regard to obtaining MK-22 oil by industrial technology as well as with the application of the process of deasphaltization of the initial concentrate, and also with regard to obtaining MS-20 aircraft oil with the application of deasphaltization and selective purification by phenol. It has been shown that MK-22 oil can be obtained by both methods with all indices corresponding to the standard with exception of density; the oil yield in comparison with the yield from Surakhany choice

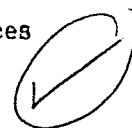
Card 1/2

SOV/81-59-10-36435

An Investigation of Kalino Petroleum of the Upper Formation With the Aim of Obtaining Aircraft Oil

petroleum is twice lower. MS-20 oil from Kalino petroleum in its principal indices satisfies the demands of the technical standards.

V. Kel'tsev



Card 2/2

KULIYEV, A.M.; KULIYEV, R.Sh.; DREYZINA, M.M.; ANTONOVA, K.I.;
KITUSHINA, Ye.N.; CHIKAREVA, N.I.; ALIYEV, M.I.

Investigating Neftyanyye Kamni crude with regard to its suitability
for producing distillate lubricating oils. Sbor.trud.AzNII NP
no.2:106-130 Ag '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(Neftyanyye Kamni region--Petroleum--Analysis)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

KULIYEV, A.M.; KULIYEV, R.Sh.; DREYZINA, M.M.; ANTONOVA, K.I.; KITUSHINA,
Ye.N.; CHIKAREVA, N.I.; ALIYEV, M.I.

Producing residual oils from Neftyanyye Kamni crude. Sbor.trud.
AzNII NP no.2:131-144 Ag '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(Neftyanyye Kamni region--Petroleum)
(Petroleum--Refining)

KULIYEV, A.M.; KULIYEV, R.Sh.; DREYZINA, M.M.; MARGOLINA, R.L.;
MUSAYEV, M.R.

Use of the deasphaltizing process in the production of MK-22
aviation oil. Sbor.trud.AzNII NP no.2:144-155 Ag '58.
(MIRA 12:6)

(Petroleum products)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

SOV/81-59-8-28972

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 505 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kuliyev, A.M., Aliyev, M.I., Kuliyev, R.Sh.

TITLE: The Response of Oils of Various Hydrocarbon Composition to Additives //

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-t neftsepererabat. prom-sti, 1958, Nr 2, pp 192 - 206 (Azerbaydzhanian; Russian summary)

ABSTRACT: The response of distillates and finished AS-9.5 oils, as well as individual groups of hydrocarbons separated from them to the following antioxidant additives has been investigated: α -naphthol (I), para-oxydiphenylamine (II) and to the depressant (D) of AzNII which lowers the pour point. It has been established that finished AS-9.5 oils show a better response to I, II and D than the corresponding distillates of autol-10 from Balakhany and Binagada petroleum and petroleum of the layer "Neftyanyye Kamni". Methane-naphthene hydrocarbons separated from the oils investigated have shown a good respectivity to I, II and D and the aromatic hydrocarbons and asphalt-resinous substances were unreceptive to them.

Card 1/1

N. Kel'tsev

67632

SOV/81-59-14-51087

15.6200

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 14, p 457 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kuliyev, A.M., Kuliyev, R.Sh., Dreyzina, M.M., Mekhtiyev, M.Z., Guseynov, F.I., Chikareva, N.I., Sanamova, R.A., Kevorkova, I.S.

TITLE: The Effect of the Conditions of Acidic Purification on the Filterability of Contacted Oil in the Preparation of Aircraft Oil MK-22 //

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-t po pererabotke nefti, 1958, Nr 3, pp 181 - 193 (Azerbaijdzhan summary)

ABSTRACT: The effect of the temperature of acidic purification and settling, the duration of storing of the acidic oil, the concentration of H_2SO_4 and the method of its preparation, the consumption of acid and the addition of coagulator on the filterability of contacted oil has been studied. The contacting of a concentrate of Surakhany choice petroleum with $VU_{100} = 4.27^\circ C$, the coking capacity 2.58, was carried out in a laboratory contacting device with a charge of 750 g oil and 24% (based on the acidic oil) gumbrine at a final contacting temperature of $350^\circ C$. The filtering was carried out on a Büchner's funnel at $170 - 180^\circ C$ in a vacuum of 50 - 60 mm Hg; the time for the filtration of 500 ml filter discharge was

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67632

SOV/81-59-14-51087

The Effect of the Conditions of Acidic Purification on the Filterability of Contacted Oil in the Preparation of Aircraft Oil MK-22

taken as filterability index. It has been shown that the filterability of the contacted oil can deteriorate in the case of an oleum content in the used acid, a rise of the temperature above 70°C, and long storing of the acidic oil (2 days); the coagulator was a commercial contact agent and 43% H₂SO₄; although it permitted one to improve the filterability by 2-3 times, in the periods of bad filterability of the oil it does not restore the normal conditions of filtration. There are five references.

G. Margolina

4

Card 2/2

14/5

SOV/92-58-9-13/36

AUTHORS: Kuliyeu, A.M., Kuliyeu, R.Sh., Dreyzina, M.M., and Aliyev, M.I., Members of the AzNII NI

TITLE: The Present Technology of Lube Oil Production Must be Revised (Priyatuyu tekhnologiyu proizvodstva masel neobkhodimo izmenit')

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 9, pp 16 - 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors state that selective solvents, among which phenol and furfural are the most frequently employed, are used at present in the production of lubricating oil. Thirty-three percent of various lube oils are produced in USA by using phenol and approximately the same percentage by using furfural. The drawback of phenol as a solvent is that its high crystallization temperature does not allow one to carry out the process at a low temperature. To lower the crystallization temperature of phenol, water has to be added. As a result, a considerable amount of heat must be consumed to vaporize the

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SOV/92-58-9-13/36

quantity of water added. Safety precautions also make the use of phenol undesirable. On the other hand, furfural is an unstable solvent which, during storage, is subject to oxidation and resinification. Nevertheless, operations carried out at the Baku refinery, and the study of the problem by AzNII NP have proved that the refining with furfural is simple and has a number of advantages which the author illustrates in Table 1. This table shows that almost the same properties of refinate are obtained by using the equal quantity of phenol or furfural, but that the yield of lubricating oil is higher when furfural is used. However, not in all cases is the use of furfural desirable. For instance, the production of diesel oil from crudes of the Neftyanyye Kamni field revealed that the use of phenol produces better results. It follows, therefore, that the choice of a selective solvent should be based on results of testing, which depend on properties of crude oil used and of the product which has to be obtained. Studies of the AzNII NP have proved, however, that the furfural refining of lube oil fractions from crudes of Zhirnov, Izbaskent, Nebitdag and Baku produces better results than refining with phenol. The second important problem in lube

Card 2/3

SOV/92-58-9-13/59

oil production is the treatment of raffinates. Refineries now under construction are designed to carry out the contact treatment of raffinates by using the bleaching clay. However, the use of bleaching clay as contact media does not ensure the yield of a finished product with sufficient stability and desirable color. Studies of AzNII NP have proved that tarry matters can be easily removed from raffinates by a small quantity of sulfuric acid before contact treatment is started. Figures of Table 2 confirm this statement of the author recommending the use of sulfuric acid before the bleaching clay contact treatment. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: AzNII NP (Azerbaijdzhan State Scientific Research Institute NP)

Card 3/3

KULIYEV, A.M.; KULIYEV, R.Sh.; DREYZINA, M.M.; KERVORKOVA, I.S.; ALIYEV, M.I.;
SULEYMANOVA, F.G.; EL'OVICH, I.I.; NESTERENKO, M.Ye.

Methods for improving the quality of oil for carburetor engines.
Sbor.trud.Az NII NP no.4:89-113 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Carburetors) (Lubrication and lubricants)

KULIYEV, R.Sh.; ANTONOVA, K.I.

Developing methods for obtaining higher viscosity-temperature characteristics of oils from Baku petroleums used in diesel and carburetor engines. Sbor.trud.Az NII NP no.4:11/-127 '59. (MIRA 15:5)

(Baku—Petroleum) (Lubrication and lubricants)

KULIYEV, R.Sh.; ANTONOVA, K.I.

Investigation of the viscosity-temperature properties of narrow
fractions of finished oils separated from Baku crudes rich in oil.
Sbor.trud.Az NII MP no.4:128-139 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Baku--Petroleum) (Lubrication and lubricants)

MARDANOV, M.A.; KULIYEV, R.Sh.; MARKHASEVA, S.M.; VELIYEV, K.G.;
ALEKPEROVA, R.G.

Study of fuel fractions obtained in the hydrofining of oil
fractions. Azeri.khim.khur. no.4:11-16 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Petroleum--Refining) (Petroleum as fuel)

18.3300

25727

S/123/61/000/012/004/042

A004/A101

AUTHORS: Negreyev, V. F.; Kasumadze, N. G.; Mamedov, I. A.; Kuliyeu, R.Sh.;
Antonova, K. I.

TITLE: Corrosion of special steels in naphthenic acids

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 12, 1961, 16, abstract
12A117 ("Azerb. neft. kh-vo", 1960, no. 11, 43-45)

TEXT: The authors investigated the corrosion rate of various stainless steel grades in naphthenic acids at temperatures in the range of 200-275°C. The high corrosion of chromous stainless steels was found, which even exceeds the corrosion rate of the non-alloyed CT-3 (ST-3) grade. It was established that chrome-nickel stainless steels tend in a lesser way to corrosion, which attains high values at 275°C, while Cr-Ni-steels with an increased Si-content (3-6%) are highly corrosion-resistant. The corrosion resistance of these steel grades is explained by the properties of the protective films forming in the presence of Si.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/081/61/000/023/048/061
B138/B101

AUTHORS: Dzhubarly, Ch. M., Kuliyeu, R. Sh., Mukharskaya, L. A.,
Dreyzin, M. M., Chikareva, N. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the possibility of producing transformer oil
by adsorption refining

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 450, abstract
23M88 (Azerb. neft. kh-vo, no. 3, 1961, 35 - 38)

TEXT: The oils were refined by means of adsorbants, using the method developed in the VNII NP. It consists in the continuous contacting of the descending layer of the adsorbant (aluminosilicate catalyst of fractional composition 0.25 - 0.5 mm) with the ascending flow of the transformer distillate diluted with a solvent (gasoline from Surakhany selected petroleum containing 5% aromatic hydrocarbons). Analysis, according to OCT 982-56 (GOST 982-56), of the adsorption-refined and also of the acid-alkaline refined oils from Baku Buzovny, Neft'yanyye Kamni, Balakhany oil and Surakhany selected crudes, showed that adsorption refining (adsorbent/crude ratio = 1:1.5) gives greater stability than

Card 1/2

KULIYEV, R.Sh.; SAMEDOVA, F.I.; MUSAYEV, G.T.; CHIKAREVA, N.I.; ARYLOV, L.P.

Effect of some factors of adsorption refining on the quality of
transformer oil from petroleum of the Neftianye Kamni Field.
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.6:61-66 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Insulating oils) (Petroleum--Refining)

KULIYEV, R.Sh.; SAMEDOVA, G.I.; MUSAYEV, G.T.; CHIKAREVA, N.I.;
KRYLOV, L.P.

Obtaining transformer oils from the Siazan' petroleum by
adsorption refining. Azerb.neft.khoz. 40 no.12:44-45 D '61.
(Siazan' region--Insulating oils) (Adsorption) (MIRA 15:8)

ACCESSION NR: AT4010281

S/3053/62/000/000/0291/0295

AUTHOR: Negreyev, V. F.; Mamedov, I. A.; Kuliyeu, R. Sh.; Mamedova, I. F.

TITLE: Investigation of the corrosion resistance of stainless steels in naphthenic acids at high temperatures

SOURCE: Trudy* Vsesoyuznoy mezhvuzovskoy nauchnoy konferentsii po voprosam bor'by* s korroziyey, Baku, 1962. Moscow, 1962, 291-295

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion resistance, stainless steel, stainless steel corrosion resistance, high temperature corrosion, alloy corrosion composition dependence

ABSTRACT: The corrosion resistance of stainless steels, which depends both on the basic composition and the type of secondary alloying element, was studied in the temperature range 200-300 C for 72 hours. The effect of B, Mo, Nb, Mn, Ti, and Cu as secondary alloying elements was investigated. Detailed results are shown, indicating a positive effect of alloying with Mo on the corrosion resistance of Cr- and Cr-Ni stainless steels and of alloying with Ti on Cr-Ni steels. The highest corrosion resistance in naphthenic acids at 300 C appeared in stainless steels containing: (1) 18% Cr, 12% Ni, and 2% Mo; (2) 20% Cr, 20% Ni, 2% Mo, and 2% Cu; (3) 8% Cr, 18% Ni, 3.5% Mo, 3.5% Cu, 0.25% Ti, and 7% Si.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4010231

The corrosion resistance of the Si-austenitic steels containing 8% Cr, 18% Ni, 3.5% Mo, 5.5% Cu, and 0.25% Ti is of special interest. These steels show a perfect corrosion resistance in the temperature range 200-275, and at 300 C their corrosion rate is very low and increases with change in Si content from 3 to 7%. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN AzSSR (Institute of Chemistry AN AzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 28Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/024/005/052
B108/B186

AUTHORS: Mardanov, M. A., Kuliyev, R. Sh., Markhaseva, S. M.,
Sadykhova, B. A., Alekperova, N. G.

TITLE: Study of the oil and fuel fractions obtained by hydrogenation
of diesel-oil distillates and raffinates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 718, abstract
24M162 (Azerb. khim. zh., no. 2, 1962, 25 - 30 [summary in
Azerb.])

TEXT: For the purpose of producing high-quality motor oils, diesel fuels,
kerosene and gasoline fractions, the distillate of A-11 (D-11) diesel oil
was subjected to deep hydrogenation over a WS_2 catalyst, and the raffinate
of the same oil over a WS_2 and an Al-Co-Mo catalyst. It is shown that light
motor oils with a viscosity index of the order of 85 - 90 can be produced
from the hydrogenates obtained. The best of these is the oil produced by
hydrogenation over WS_2 . The gasoline fractions extracted from the
hydrogenates contain a considerable quantity of paraffinic hydrocarbons (up
Card 1/2

Study of the oil and fuel...

S/081/62/000/024/005/052
B108/B186

to 50%) and are marked by their low octane rating (35 - 37); this does not depend on the raw material and the catalysts used. Kerosene fractions of good quality were produced by hydrogenizing diesel fuel raffinates over WS₂.

The diesel fuels thus obtained meet all requirements demanded of winter fuels. As regards their cetane rating, they are far superior to the winter diesel fuels refined from Baku crude oil. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

1

Card 2/2

34617

S/065/62/000/003/003/004
E075/E135

11.9100

AUTHORS: Kuliyev, R.Sh., Dreyzin, M.M., Kevorkova, I.S.,
and Chikareva, N.I.

TITLE: About the process of second distillation in the
production of oils

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.3, 1962,
23-26

TEXT: The authors give comparative data on the preparation
of turbine oils of Л (L) and Т (T) quality (ГОСТ 32-53)
(GOST 32-53) with and without the application of the process of
second distillation. The oils were obtained by the second
distillation of the oil distillate boiling in the range
420-480 °C and constituting 10.7% of the crude (Volgograd crude).
The distillate was subjected to furfural extraction (150, 220
and 300% furfural) dewaxing at -30 °C and 5% clay treatment.
To reach L and T quality levels at least 220% furfural treatment
and additions of antioxidants were necessary. The oils were
also prepared from suitable distillate fractions without the
second distillation. It was shown that the quality of turbine
Card 1/2

About the process of second ...

S/065/62/000/003/003/004
E075/E135

oil T obtained by solvent extraction with 100% furfural corresponds to all GOST requirements. It had satisfactory oxidation stability, even without oxidation inhibitors, and was better than the analogous oil produced by the second distillation and 220% solvent extraction. Moreover, the yield of the oil produced without the second distillation was higher than that for the latter oil. The authors found also that there is no rational justification for the process of second distillation in the production of turbine oils from the oil fraction of Balakhany crude. There are 3 tables.

✓

ASSOCIATION: INKhP AN Azerb. SSR (INKhP AS Azerb. SSR)

Card 2/2

S/065/62/000/004/002/004
E075/E136

AUTHORS: Kuliyev, B. Sh., Dreyzin, M.M., Musayev, G.T.,
Chikareva, N.I., and Krylov, L.P.

TITLE: Production of electrical oils from Baku crudes by
the method of adsorptional refining

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.4, 1962,
15-21

TEXT: The authors describe a method for the production of
transformer oils by the method of adsorptional refining. The
experiments with a continuous adsorptional refining were carried
out in a laboratory apparatus designed by VNII NP. Granulated
alumino-silicate catalyst was used as the adsorbent and a
benzine fraction (b.pt. 100-150 °C) containing 4.8% aromatic
hydrocarbons, used as a solvent. Transformer oil distillates
were diluted with 1.2 parts by weight of the solvent. Using
this method it was shown that the yield of the refined product
was 90-92% in place of 80-82% for an acid-alkaline refining
process. The transformer oils after the adsorptional refining
are more stable than the acid refined oils. The distillates

Card 1/2

Production of electrical oils ...

S/065/62/000/004/002/004
E075/E136

from the highly asphaltic Neftyanyye Kamni crude yielded high quality transformer oils after the adsorptional refining. Thus the method permits the utilization of a wider range of crudes for the production of electrical oils. It was found that the refining capacity of the alumino silicates can be modified by the temperature of the process and the addition of benzene (15%) to the solvent. It was shown that transformer oils with low pour points can be obtained by adding a pour point depressant (0.05-0.1%) (depressant AzNII) to the distillate prior to its adsorptional refining treatment. There are 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: INKhP AN Azerb. SSR
(INKhP AS Azerb. SSR)

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43759

S/081/62/000/023/082/120
B144/B186

11.0140

AUTHORS: KuliyeV, R. Sh., Musayev, G. T., Airapetova, E. K.

TITLE: A comparison of the properties and stability of oils obtained from Eastern sour crude and Baku crude

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 594, abstract 23M207 (Azerb. khim. zh., no. 2, 1962, 31 - 39 [Summary in Azerb.])

TEXT: For the comparative study two similar diesel oils A-11 (D-11) were taken, one (I) from Baku petroleums and the other (II) from Eastern petroleums, with the following characteristics, respectively:

d_4^{20} 0.9092 and 0.8904, viscosity 12.4 and 10.8 cst/100°C, viscosity index 58 and 89; cokability 0.31 and 0.35; sulfur content 0.24 and 1.14%, pour point -18 and -20°C. Both petroleums were separated into the following groups (fractions) of hydrocarbons (for the groups mentioned from I and from II, respectively, the following are enumerated: the yield in %, n_D^{20} , d_4^{20} , molecular weight, viscosity in cst/100°C, viscosity index, the

Card 1/3

A comparison of the ...

S/081/62/000/023/082/120
B144/B186

mean number of rings in the molecule, the number of C atoms in the side chains): naphthene-methane hydrocarbons (NM) with a specific dispersion up to 103; 66 and 56.7; 1.4839 and 1.4737; 0.8860 and 0.8589; 412 and 435; 9.72 and 8.07; 80 and 108; 2.48 and 1.68; 19 and 25; aromatic tops with a specific dispersion of 104 - 124; 11.5 and 12.5; 1.4950 and 1.4990; 0.9037 and 0.8995; 408 and 491; 12.15 and 14.40, 57 and 82; 2.48 and 1.60; 19 and 31; aromatic medium HC with a specific dispersion of 124 - 160; 9.5 and 15.5; 1.5198 and 1.5181; 0.9385 and 0.9293; 400 and 460; 14.30 and 14.19; 10 and 47; 1.96 and 2.07; 21 and 26; aromatic HC with a specific dispersion of >160; 10.0 and 12.6; 1.5578 and 1.5412; 0.9906 and 0.9683; 390 and 447; 40.10 and 28.90; -140 and -3; 2.75 and 2.6; 17 and 21; tarry substances: 2.5 and 2.0; -, -; 0.9962 and 0.9770; 540 and 612; - -; - -; - -; - -. I, II, the hydrocarbon groups separated from them and mixtures of NM with individual groups of HC were oxidized by the method of the VTI at 130°C in the Butkov bomb. The oxidation of NM from I yielded less acids and more residue than that of NM from II, but the aromatic HC groups from I yielded more acids and less residue than the similar groups from II. Addition of individual groups of aromatic HC to NM (the mixtures corresponded to the content of the HC groups in the oil) markedly increased the

Card 2/3

43760

A comparison of the ...

S/081/62/000/023/082/120
B144/B186

stability of NM (to oxidation), the heavier HC producing a greater increase in stability. When aromatic HC from II were added to NM from I, the mixtures obtained were more stable than on addition of aromatic HC from I. In oxydation by the VTI method, addition of heavy aromatic HC from II to NM from I thus reduced the acid number of the oxidized oil from 29.7 to 0.19 and the residue percentage from 17.5 to 0.05, while addition of heavy aromatic HC from I resulted in a reduction to 1.15 and 0.32, respectively. When the quantity of heavy aromatic HC added to mixtures of NM with other aromatic HC was increased, the stability of the mixtures improved. Addition of tarry substances to mixtures of NM with aromatic HC reduced the antioxidant effect of the latter. On the basis of their studies, the authors recommend the production of stable diesel oils by selective purification, leaving in the selectively purified oil a considerable part of heavy aromatic HC and tarry substances and subsequently separating the latter by acid after purification of the oil. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 3/3

37110

S/065/62/000/005/001/002

E075/E436

17.0140

AUTHORS: Kuliyev, R.Sh., Sadykhova, B.A.

TITLE: Hydrofining of diesel oil raffinate

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.5, 1962,
32-34

TEXT: Results are presented of hydrofining of diesel oil raffinate in place of acid refining. This work stems from a comprehensive programme of fundamental investigations carried out in the Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzSSR in the past few years to improve quality of the oils produced in Baku refineries. The experiments were conducted in a pilot plant, using 200 cm³ of Al-Co-Mo or WS₂ as catalyst, with a constant consumption of hydrogen of 30 l/hour. The raffinate (distillate extracted with 250% furfural) was fed at the rate of 0.5 m³/m³ at temperatures between 300 and 400°C and 50 to 200 atm pressure. Hydrofinishing with Al-Co-Mo as catalyst at 350°C and 50 atm pressure gives diesel oils with somewhat better physico-chemical properties than the corresponding oils obtained by treating the raffinate with 1% sulphuric acid and 5% clay.

Card 1/2

Hydrofining of diesel oil ...

S/065/62/000/005/001/002
E075/E436

Hydrofinishing conducted at 100 to 150 atm pressures gives oils with markedly better quality than that of the acid treated oils. It was found that WS_2 has better hydrogenating capacity than Al-Co-Mo. It gives however excessive cracking at temperatures above $300^{\circ}C$. Al-Mo-Co gives similar cracking at $400^{\circ}C$. For both catalysts the yield of the hydrofinished product is from 95 to 98% of the raffinate. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzSSR
(Institute of Petrochemical Processes AS AzSSR)

Card 2/2

5/1961/44/001/020/036
B144-518

AUTHORS: Kuliyev, R. Sh., Samedova, P. I., Chikareva, N. I.,
Musayev, G. T., Krylov, L. P.

TITLE: Production of residual diesel engine oil from Neftyanyye
Kamni crude oil by adsorption refining

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 509, abstract
3P200 (Azerb. نفت. kh-vo, no. 7, 1962, 34-37)

TEXT: A process has been worked out for obtaining a residual diesel engine oil with high anticorrosive and antioxydant properties from Neftyanyye Kamni petroleum by adsorption refining; it is shown to be possible to obtain such an oil by two alternative methods, with outputs in relation to the crude oil of 33.7 and 27.8%, respectively; a) by refining deasphalted mazout; b) by refining a vacuum residue consisting of deasphalted tar and motor oil-to-distillate. It was found that the oil obtained by direct refining of deasphalted mazout is superior to the oil obtained by vacuum refining in properties and stability to oxidation on the test basis; moreover, considerably less adsorbent (100% ground aluminum catalyst instead of 300% in relation to the crude) is needed.

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Production of residual diesel engine ...

S/081/63/000/003/020/036
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for refining deasphalted mazout. The possibility is established of reducing the pour point of the diesel engine oil by adding a depressor (e. g., AZNII depressor in a quantity of 0.5%) to the crude before adsorption refining. A qualitative comparison of the oils obtained by various refining methods has shown that the oil refined by adsorption considerably surpasses the solvent-refined oil as to color, corrosiveness, and coxability. The oil obtained by solvent-contact treatment was, however, better viscosity and temperature properties than the adsorption-refined oil, which is due to the high content of aromatic hydrocarbons with a negative viscosity index in the oil obtained by adsorption refining. [Abstracter's note: complete translation.]

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KULIYEV, R.Sh.; SADYKHOVA, B.A.; KADYMALIYEVA, N.I.

Using hydrogenation for obtaining MS-20 aviation oil from the
asphalt of the Neftyanyye Kamni field. Azerb. neft. khoz. 41
no.12:35-36 D '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Neftyanyye Kamni region--Asphalt)
(Hydrogenation) (Airplanes--Lubrication)

KULIYEV, R.Sh.; SAMEDOVA, F.I.; CHIKAREVA, N.I.; KRYLOV, L.P.

Production of residual diesel oil by adsorption refining.
Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 7 no.8:27-32 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.
(Diesel fuels)

KULIYEV, R.Sh.; SAMEDOVA, F.I.; MUSAYEV, G.T.; ANTONOVA, K.T.; CHIKAREVA, H.T.

Obtaining transformer oil from distillates of Surakhani selected crude oil and Karachukhur and Siazan petroleum. Nef-teper. i neftekhim. no.4:8-11*63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov, Baku.

KULIYEV, R.Sh.; KEVERKOVA, I.S.; MUSAYEV, G.T.; AYRAPETOVA, E.K.

Production of transformer oil from a mixture of Baku paraffinic
petroleum. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.4:63-65 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

S/065/63/000/002/002/008
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Kuliyev, R.Sh., Ryumin, G.M., Samedova, F.I.,
Khydyrov, B.S.

TITLE: The selection of an economic production method for
aero-engine lubricating oil in Baku

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.2, 1963,
28-31

TEXT: New methods for the production of aviation lubricant oils were investigated because of the running down of the Surakhan resources, where the crudes for the production of oil grade MK-22 were obtained, the low yield and too costly present method. It was found that a mixture of Karachukhur and Kalinino crudes can be satisfactorily used as feed but Kalinino crudes require deasphalting as otherwise they are not economic. Refining trials were made using feed based on mixed Surakhan and Karachukhur and on mixed Surakhan, Karachukhur and Kalinino crudes with the following processing variants: (1) acid-earth treatment; (2) propane deasphalting followed by acid-earth treatment; (3) propane deasphalting followed by adsorption refining;
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The selection of an economic ...

S/065/63/000/002/002/008
E194/E484

(4) propane deasphalting followed by selective solvent refining. Variant (3) gave the highest yield and low running costs but high capital costs because of the need for propane deasphalting and adsorption contacting plant. However, with the mixture of two crudes the capital pay-off time was less than two years and with the three crude mixture less than one year, both of which are acceptable. There are 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: INKhP AN Azerb.SSR (INKhP AS Azerb.SSR)

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EPF/c/ENT/m/ALS

APPROPRIATE

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14

ACCESSION NO: AFJ04018

5/0065/63/000/007/0006/0012

62

AUTHORS: Kuliyev, R. Sh.; Sady*khova, B. A.; Musayev, G. T.

TITLE: Production of motor oils by destructive hydrogenation of diesel oil distillate and raffinate

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 7, 1963, 6-12

TOPIC TAGS: destructive hydrogenation, hydrocracking, motor oil, engine oil, catalyst, aluminum, cobalt, molybdenum, molybdenum disulfide, viscosity, viscosity index

ABSTRACT: A detailed study of the destructive hydrogenation of distilled and refined diesel oil was carried out in order to determine the conditions for obtaining high-quality engine oils. The hydrogenation was carried out in a stirred reactor at 200-250°C and 10-15 atm. The catalysts used were molybdenum disulfide, molybdenum catalyst and a catalyst based on molybdenum disulfide and cobalt. The results of the study show that the best conditions for the production of high-quality engine oils are obtained when the catalyst is molybdenum disulfide and cobalt. The viscosity index of the oils obtained is 100-110.

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ACCESSION NR: AP3004218

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oils with a viscosity of 6.0-7.7 cs at 100C and high viscosity index surpassing commercial AS-6 oil. Molybdenum disulfide catalyst gives the highest quality product. This may be blended with lubricating oil residuals to give high quality automotive and diesel engine oils. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: INKHP AN Azerb SSR (INKHP AN AzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 08Aug63

EXCL: 00

SUB CDD: AL, CH

NO REF SCV: 000

OTHER: 000

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KULIYEV, R.Sh.; SHAKHNOVICH, M.I.; SAMEDOVA, F.I.; MUSAYEV, G.T.;
CHIKAREVA, N.I.; Primali uchastiye: ALIYEVA, A.; ALIYEVA, V.;
KATKOVA, O.; BESSONOVA, Ye.; KURILINA, A.

Improving the quality of transformer oil from Buzovna crude
oil. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.10:16-22 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerSSR.

BUGIRZADE, T.M.; KULIYEV, A.M.; KULIYEV, R.Sh.; SAMDOVA, F.I.

Production of insulating oils of high stability. Azerb. neft.
khoz. 42 no.1:30-32 Ja '63. (PTRA 16:10)

(Insulating oils)

KULIYEV, R.Sh.; ALIYEV, M.I., kand. khim. nauk, red.

[Producing oils in Baku plants and methods for improving their quality] Proizvodstvo masel na bakinskikh zavodakh i puti uluchsheniia ikh kachestv. Baku, Izd-vo AN Azerb. SSE, 1964. 315 p. (MIRA 17:12)

GULIZADE, M.P.; GEVINYAN, G.M.; BAGIROV, A.Yu.; KULIYEV, R.S.

Cementing slant holes. Izv. vys. zav.; neft' i gaz 7
no.6:17-19 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni Azizbekova.